THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATU[illegible]ING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY 31 JANUARY, 1839. NO. 3207

FOR THE CAPE AND LONDON,
The Ship "*Mermaid*"—600 Tons, INGRAM CHAPMAN, Commander, having nearly all her cargo engaged will be dispatched on the 25th February, calling on the Malabar Coast.

She carries an experienced Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain CHAPMAN—or to

FOSTER AND Co.

Bombay, 31st Jan., 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *James Barron*, of Bombay British Inhabitant, who lately carried on the trade and business of a Watchmaker, Silversmith, and Jeweller, in Bombay aforesaid, under the name and firm of *James Barron* and Company, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition, praying for the benefit of the Act 9th Geo: IV. Chap. 73. together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my office.

J. P. LARKINS,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's office, Fort Bombay this 29th day of January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the twenty second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court; wherein Andiaroo *Furdoonjee Heerjeebhoy* is complainant, and *Nasserwanjee Hormusjee* and *Rustomjee Hormusjee* administrators of the Estate and Effects of the late *Hormusjee Manockjee*, deceased, are defendants; the creditors of *Hormusjee Manockjee* the intestate in the pleadings in the said cause named, are peremptorily to come in by themselves or their solicitors before *John Lloyd Philipps Esq.* the master of the said Court, at his chambers in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid; and prove their respective debts and claims on or before 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

HENRY COLLINS,
Complainant's Solicitor.

અંધેરીમા૩૫૨ કુનબી૦ફીરજીભાઇ૦વાદી૦ત
થા૦નશરવાંનજી૦ફોરમજજી૦તથા૦રશતમજી
ફોરમજજી૦તેફો૦મરનાર૦ફોરમજજી૦માંણેક
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તેફો૦પરતીવાદી૦તે૦ફજીઓ૦હાલમો૦શ્રી૦મુ
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ખ ૨૨ મી૦અફટોબર૦શને ૧૮૩૮ જશવીને
દીને૦થાઇહુકે૦વાશતે૦ફોરમજજી૦માંણેકજી
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ખા૦પોતે૦અથવા૦પોતાનાં૦વકીલોને૦જેન૦
લાઇડ૦સીલીપશ૦જશકુમેર૦એજ૦ફોરટનાં૦
માશતર૦થાએ૦તેફોની૦ફજુરમો૦પોતાનો૦
દાવો૦તારીખ ૨૦ મી૦ફેબરવારી૦આવતા૦
મહીનાનીએને૦દીને૦અથવા૦તેની૦અગાઉ૦
ફરો૦ફરે—નહીતો૦એ૦કુટુંમનાંમોનાં૦નફા
થી૦તેફો૦બાતલ૦થશે ❀

હેનરી૦ફાલીનશ—વાદીનો૦વકીલ

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner "Ione" well found in Stores, for particulars, Apply,—to Messrs. *Robert Frith & Co.*

AN INVOICE OF SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for sale on Commission the above Invoice consisting of well finished plain and shaftoed Hunting Saddles with Furniture complete, Portsmouth and Billitted Bridles, Headstalls and Reins, Stable Collars, Spare driving reins, Martingales, Surcingles, and Sets of Buggy Harness; from the well known House of *Merlies and Co. London.*

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.— PRICE 6 RUPEES.

N. B. A VERY FEW COPIES ONLY REMAIN FOR SALE

Courier Office, 31st January 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 31st January 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 31st January 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On or about the 5th March next, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "*Shrubbery*" the Household furniture, and property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, leaving Bombay. The same consists of Handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Handsome Household Furniture of every description, a very Handsome Rose Wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"—Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps. A Handsome eight Day French Clock—Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops—A Patent Steel Spring Bed for large Bedstead—A Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a Pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle—Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils &c.

ALSO,

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness—A double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness—two Pairs of Grey Carriage Horses—a Grey Saddle Horse, two Bay Saddle Horses, have been ridden by Ladies—Ladies and Gentlemens Saddles and Bridles—Two Palanquins &c. &c.

Further particulars will be given in future Advertisements and Catalogues will be published.—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st January, 1839.

FOR SALE,—A Strong Serviceable Bengal built Shigram—A Chesnut Horse and nearly new English Harness—the property of Mr. F LEGGETT.

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE, AND Co.

ALSO.

A Square Piano by "*Butcher*" *nearly as good as new*, made expressly for this climate with Metallic Plates and Tubes—Price Rs. 300

AND.

A Rose Wood "Royal Patent Equal Trusion Pickloe Piano, by "Robert Wornum."—Price Rs. 350.

A Plate Chest very neatly fitted up—Price Rs. 700.

No. 10 Forbes' Street, 31st January, 1839.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

ON THE MAHABLESHWER HILLS, The Cottage called "Four Oaks" the property of *John Warden Esq.* It is in thorough repair, and furnished with accomdation for a Family; and has Coach House and Stabling for four Horses.

Rent Rs. 150 per mensem.

Application may be made to Captain *Shortt* at Mazagaum.—Bombay, 30th Jan. 1839.

FOR Sale, at the Shop of ARDASEER FURDOONJEE, situated in Forbes Street, a few boxes of superior *real* Manilla Cheroots, received, by the Ship "*Scaleby Castle*," direct from that Port.

Gentlemen, or Messes, can be supplied on addressing as above.

Bombay, 31st January 1838.

NOTICE.—Those Subscribers to CAPTAIN HARRIS's African Views who have not yet paid the moiety of their subscriptions to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. are requested to do so at their early convenience.—Bombay 29th January, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1839.

No. 60.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artulery.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. Laurie to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) F. E. Cotgrave to be Captain, and and Lieutenant E. S. Blake to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Groundwater retired. Date of Rank. 20th Jany. 1839.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name:—

2nd Lieutenant F. G. McDonell. Rank in the Regiment 20th Jany. 1839. Army 11th Dec. 1837.

No. 61.—Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Jervis of the Engineers, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1839.

No. 62.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, paras 1 @ 3 of the Hon'ble Court's letter No. 61, dated 28th Nov. 1838.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, vizt.

Brevet Captain R. J. Crozier, overland.
Lieutenant John Anderson.
Assistant Surgeon John Gibson, overland.

2. We have granted the undermentioned officers of your Establishment, an extension of their respective Furloughs, for the period of 6 months, vizt:

Lieutenant Colonel S. Hughes.
Lieutenant S. C. Baldwin.
Assistant Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson.

3. With reference to paras. 1 @ 3 of our letter in this Department dated 24th January 1838, No. 2, reporting the retirement from the service of Lieutenant Colonel Evan Jervis, late of your Establishment, we have now to apprize you, that the retirement of that officer takes effect from the 7th November 1837, instead of the 9th November 1837.

No. 63.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts, paras. 1 and 2 of the Hon'ble Court's letter No. 56, of the 7th November last.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, vizt:

Brevet Colonel F. Morgan,
Captain E. Walter,
Captain George Fisher,
Brevet Captain J. E. Lang,
Lieutenant Gordon Ribbon,
" M Wyllie,
Assistant Surgeon D. Clark.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, vizt:

Brevet Captain Wm. Wade, 6 months.
Lieutenant W. Jones, till December.

Bombay Castle, 28th January, 1839.

No. 64.—The appointment of Surgeon Gray, Bombay European Regiment, to the medical charge of the Depot Queens Troops, on the 5th of June last, made by Major General Sullivan, C. B. Commanding the Garrison, is confirmed.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

28th January 1839.

Surgeon McMorris is removed from the 26th, and posted to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry; and Assistant Surgeon Winchester, at present attached to the 4th, is posted to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.—The above officers will join immediately.

29th January 1839.

An order by Brigadier Gibbon, dated Poona 16th December last, directing Surgeon Howison to afford medical aid to the sick of the 21 Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Wright, is directed to proceed to the Presidency, forthwith, for the purpose of joining the Scinde Reserve Force.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—At this renewed crisis of the fortunes of our Indian dominion, how thought reverts to the historic list of those who, if we may judge from the presiding influence which has ever guided and impelled the growth and progress of our Eastern Rule, have not, to reverse the glowing anathema of Erskine, have not governed or extended an Empire which Heaven never gave, by means which it could never sanction. From Clive to the second Hastings what names of power. How all but equal led on the secondary roll which terminates with Munro. Yet however venerable the memories of the departed great, there happily survives One, to whom a cancelled stanza of Byron may justly apply with a slight alteration.

"Still lives the one, the last, the best,
The Moderator of the West,
Who owns the name of Wellington,
Reminding still there is that one!"(1)

And what might not be expected were it even suggested to him, to restore and to sustain the lustre of that diadem of which his own earliest achievements will ever constitute the brightest gems: and however complete the splendour and felicity of the Duke of Wellington's past career, the Dictatorship of India, in its extremest plenitude of power, might still present a climax even to the aspirations of his just ambition. To revive, to extend, to cement, and to consummate the Oriental policy of Lord Wellesley, were no ignoble task for him, the brother, who has exhausted the celebrity which arms and the Councils of State have afforded in the West. But these have ever been minor considerations in the breast of Wellington. The compeer of Nelson, he has shared alike the sentiment of the gallant Diomed,

εἰς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος, ἀμυνεσθαι πέρι πατρῆς.

To the One was conceded a departure scarce less illustrious than if the chariot and the horses of fire had been vouchsafed to him; to the Other those enduring principles which inspired his memorable reply (2) when asked how he, the Victor of Assaye, could submit to be reduced to the command of a brigade in the second attack upon Copenhagen; and which prompted him, at the close of his Peninsular campaigns, to volunteer his ducal services for the expedition to America. Of this transcendant sense of duty the seal of Waterloo was the last reward, but the in-born impulse is questionless undimmed, and will abide the latest requisitions of his country's need. Nor am I in this (however the wish may have fathered the thought) figuring for his Grace, as it seems to me, an undertaking unsuitable to his peculiar position, or unfairly trenching on his well earned claim to dignified repose, still less one without the pale of expedience, or that which might be accomplished; and impracticability has ever been with him an obsolete word. His serene and well regulated mind, his iron constitution, his temperate and still active habits, have conducted him to the verge of human existence, (3) unscathed in mind and in body too, (his frequent equestrian falls notwithstanding) by the series of incessant toils which have paralyzed or quelled in succession, ere the zenith of maturity was reached or passed, the more ardent spirits who have preceded him at the helm of England. No streams of dotage flow from him, (God grant that they may never flow!) and were some new Napoleon to arise, he would meet no Beaulieu or Wurmser, no Aulic objections on the part of the Duke of Wellington. A national disdain would however preclude his again appearing on any European field of arms. Where are they who might presume to face him! The brows of Bernadotte are crowned. He has outlived the ominous benediction of the jealous Napoleon, his destinies are accomplished. The physical powers of Soult are flown, and Marmont is an exile. Of the Marshals of the Empire, Macdonald alone remains; a name respectable indeed.

"*sed impar congressu Achilli*"

and the decency of his character would forbid his again confronting, in hostile array, the chastiser of his brethren, the conqueror of his master. With Clausel, Gerard, and others of the now matured hopes of France, our Lieutenant Generals would be competent to reckon. It may be also (and his own keen perception has already pointed out that the Premier's post in the present day is in the House of Commons, though the Horse Guards or the Foreign Seals could hardly be in hands equal to his own,) that the Duke's veteran habitudes, the inclinations of an Imperator, peeping through the folds even of his Academic gown, are not altogether adapted to the ascendant genius, or at least the humour of the passing hour at home. But here, in these vast regions, whence be ever banished the reign of little measures and little men, the race of pigmies whom Nature frowns away from her Himalayan heights, how wide the field for the Sons of Titan. How would the presence of Sir Arthur Wellesley directing, from this to him well known and by him well estimated nook, that arm of power we are now lifting, disperse and clear away all doubt and difficulty.

"*Tuque tuis armis, nos te poleremur Achille.*"

His magic name, a tower of strength, throughout this empire of opinion. But these are the visions of desire. How reversed the picture reality presents. How closely and how forcibly do the eloquent words of his noblest rival (who, alike obedient to the voice of duty, relinquished with a sigh the splendid temptations of the accepted sceptre of the East), apply to the present position of our Indian affairs, and to the present condition of our Indian administration. They speak from his untimely grave a lesson, which Heaven avert that it should be read to us from the pages of a bloody experience.

"But if I am pushed to the wall, and forced to speak my opinion, I have no disguise nor reservation; I do think that this is a time when the administration of the government ought to be in the ablest and fittest hands, I do not think the hands in which it is now placed answer to that description; I do not pretend to conceal in what quarter I think that fitness most eminently resides; I do not subscribe to the doctrines which have been advanced, that in times like the present the fitness of individuals for their political situation is no part of the consideration to which a member of parliament may fairly turn his attention. I know not a more solemn or important duty that a member of parliament can have to discharge than by giving at fit seasons, a free opinion upon the character and qualities of public men. Away with the cant of 'measures, not men!' the idle supposition that it is the harness and not the horses that draw the chariot along! No Sir, if the comparison must be made, if the distinction must be taken, men are every thing, measures comparatively nothing, I speak, sir, of times of difficulty and danger; of times when systems are shaken, when precedents and general rules of conduct fail. Then it is, that not to this or that measure, however prudently devised, however blameless in execution, but to the energy and character of individuals, a state must be indebted for its salvation. Then it is that kingdoms rise or fall in proportion as they are upheld, not by well meant endeavours (laudable though they may be) but by commanding, over-awing talents; by able men. And what is the nature of the times in which we live? Look at France, and see what we have to cope with, and consider what has made her what she is? A man. You will tell me that she was great, and powerful, and formidable, before the date of Buonaparte's government; that he found in her great physical and moral resources; that he had but to turn them to account. True, and he did so. Compare the situation in which he found France with that to which he has raised her. I am no panegyrist of Buonaparte; but I cannot shut my eyes to the superiority of his talents, to the amazing ascendant of his genius. Tell me not of his measures, and his policy. It is his genius, his character, that keeps the world in awe. Sir, to meet, to check, to stand up against him, we want arms of the same kind. I am far from objecting to the large military establishments which are proposed to you. I vote for them with all my heart. But for the purpose of coping with Buonaparte, one great commanding spirit is worth them all. This is my undisguised opinion." (4)

Such was the early, the practical wisdom, of that scarce yet sufficiently appreciated victim, to a monstrous coalition engendered between aristocratic insolence and plebeian jealousy.(5) Of him whose wit and imagination (enviously-

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(1) The original lines in the Ode to Napoleon (why omitted it is hard to imagine) stood thus:—

Where shall the wearied eye repose,
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty grandeur glows,
Nor despicable state:
On One, the first, the last, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Who left the name of Washington,
To make men blush there was but one!

(2) For this plain reason' was the answer, 'I am *nimmukwallah*, as we say in the East; I have ate of the King's salt, and, therefore, I conceive it to be my duty to serve with unhesitating zeal and cheerfulness, when and wherever the King or his government may think proper to employ me'

(3) Our ablest naval administration, that under which Nelson's last fleet was equipped, was presided over by Lord Barham, who went to the admiralty at the age of seventy nine.

(4) Mr Canning's speech, December 8, 1802.

(5) The Duke of Wellington alone stood clear in his participation in that disgraceful transaction. It is impossible to read his subsequent correspondence with Mr. Canning, without regret that the last infirmity of noble minds should have severed two such spirits, or without tracing through much irritation, a sincere, though haughty, recognition of mutual merit. Some of the correspondence of the other seceders was comic enough. Polonius, Earl of Westmoreland, being hard pressed by Mr. Canning for his reasons, very wisely cut the matter short in a laconic note "declining to enter into a literary conflict on principles" A literary conflict between 'Old Rapid' and

ly assigned as his excelling points) were equalled if not surpassed by his sagacity and judgment. I question whether even from the store house of Burke, there can be selected a political passage or a precept more telling for all times, than that which I have now quoted. But to the application at which I aim. How stand We, the denizens of India, at this nice concurrence of various exigence? Our Governor General (an appointment ever to be considered sacred from such influence) (6) the nominee of a party: (by the sharp supersession of one of the ablest on our diplomatic list,) an hereditary financier: a respectable Chief, no doubt, of a home department, but just as suited to the mantle of a Clive, a Wellesley, or a Hastings, as they or either of them to discharge the functions of a Secretary to the Treasury. The demi-demonstration to the North West is a decisive test. The Governor General as a younger brother was bred to the Bar, and here we have Queen's Bench procedure to the very letter. 'Take a rule nisi;' instead of making it absolute at once. Lord Wellesley indeed, ruled the other way in the case of Tippoo, the French Jurists notwithstanding, (7) and one might have thought that so leading a decision, canvassed as it has been, would have served a successor in circumstances very nearly on all fours. As it is, Sir Henry Fane may be stayed in his homeward course, and we may have the benefit of his better foresight and judgment; but as usual with such experimental blunders, there is now something more than a mere stand-still to retrieve. '*Nau progredi est regredi*' will apply to our cost. Lord Auckland was once upon a time a Director of Greenwich Hospital the hoax perhaps discovered, or is now discovering, that a squall on the Ganges is a very different affair from the puff that upsets a wherry on the Thames. Small maritime skill may right the one, while even an ex-first-Lord of the Admiralty might well imagine himself at Sea during the freshes of the other. How securely stemmed the swelling tide bearing Caesar and his fortunes. With a Yachtman at the wheel, and the tiller ropes twitched by landsmen, if not lubbers, we shall be a-ground at once. So much for the present Premier of the East, whom with all respect for his general pretensions, and his personal qualities, we may fairly wish remanded to a seat in the Home Cabinet. And who are his associates? The Commander in Chief, a tried Peninsular, at variance with him. A Grand Civil Commissioner! God save the mark! A mere man of the desk, untrained in the school of an Elphinstone or a Jenkins, and notoriously imbued with the worst prejudices of Calcutta bureaucracy. A gentleman best known to Western India (that small section of Hindostan) as the contriver of enactments for the exclusive benefit of the Bengal provinces, and as the comprehensive co-adjutor of the Coryphaeus of the Calcutta Committee, in their fretful endeavours to impede the progress of overland communication, from sheer jealousy of Bombay. Can this man be a Statesman! One competent to penetrate and to baffle the schemes of Russian policy, that have been maturing from the days of Catherine! I trow not. Oh! Sir, this will never do. Our wives and sisters will be carried away captive by the amorous Affghans, and our first born be converted into pages of the presence at the Court of Caboul. Such however, I submit, is the not overcoloured condition of our ambulant and discordant Councils, re-darkening to the eye the shadows of Cintra and Walcheren.—

Lord Chatham with his sword drawn,
Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan:
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Was waiting—for the Earl of Chatham.

Councils in their closest cohesion, in this country especially, are ever open to the objection of Bacon "and, as for cabinet councils, it may be their motto, *plenus rimarum sum*," but here of necessity, the rents displayed must be pervious even to the blind eye of the candid and confiding Runjeet Singh, whose recent unbarring of the *sanctorum* of his treasures seems to have won all hearts (your own included.)

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes"

His last sands however are fast running, and though he certainly has no Ulysses to cope with in Mr. Macnaghten, it may be that his plans, or those of his successors, may be counteracted by the straight forward soldiers who have him in their eye. But I am trespassing on your columns. If you coincide in ought that I have written, pray enforce it (the occasion is legitimate) with that vigorous pen, which has lately quelled the ebullitions of youthful contemporaries, who would fain have trenched on the deference due to the venerable Journal over which you preside. I trust the faint smile, here and there interspersed, may not lead you to question the sincerity or the earnestness of the remarks I have penned, whatever you may think of their reason or their justice. You are sensible that sportive bitterness may mingle with the gravest temperaments and the most serious moods, and I am in earnest. For the freedom of my animadversions on those in authority, I plead, in sober sadness, the words of Peter Plymley. "It is only the public situation which this gentleman holds which entitles me, or induces me, to say so much about him. He is a fly in amber; nobody cares about the fly: the only question is, how the devil did it get there?" Nor do I attack him from the love of glory, but from the love of utility, as a burgomaster hunts a rat in a Dutch dyke, for fear it should flood a province." To yourself, though a member of the Bar, I perhaps need not apologise, in your capacity of Editor, for questioning the adaptation of legal minds to the present crisis both here and at home. The Canadian discussions supply too ready an illustration of the inevitable bias of such training. The boldly bad, the wisest and the best, who have graced our ermine, seem alike infected. Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst, that Arcadian pair, may be little heeded; but we have seen Lord Denman also (a man of variously instructed, if not of vigorous mind, and quite above the tinge of party feeling, in any question involving the honour or the interests of England) avail himself of his place in Parliament, and his weight of character, to throw into the scale of faction a denunciation based on Westminster Hall principles, in order to counteract measures, which, however they may have contravened mere law, were surely blended with as much of reason, of humanity, and natural Justice, as the complexity of the circumstances to which they were applied could fairly admit. The impending results of such Statesmanship it needs no prophet to predict. The Canadas are lost. Our compensation lies within these realms, (to the blessing and the benefit attendant on our sway, let the recent disinterested American attestation bear witness,) but were State questions to be thus dealt with here, our Indian tenure were brief indeed. Let us however humbly hope that the Nepaulese and the heirs of the Punjaub (and the cases of both must soon be brought on.) may be stopped, *in limine*, by the Court at Simla from any such forensic discourse; though I confess that, with the revival of magnetic sympathies, I am not without my qualms at the legal leaven of our Lord President. One word more, should my tone and style appear unsuited to the principles of subordination which become my years, make some allowance for the warmth of real apprehension, and be pleased to consider as some palliation, my tendencies to a Dictator, and that Dictator the Duke of Wellington.

I am Sir, &c.
SENEX.

Bombay, January, 30.

George Canning! And yet this Lord Privy Seal, according to Wilberforce's diary, was a man of some weight in the old Eldonian Cabinet. The very recollection of the treatment Canning met with on that occasion, were enough to drive even those who venerate a throne, to the bosom of that Republic, of whose tendencies and pretensions he was ever the stern and sarcastic repressor. The pride however that licks the dast submitted to the subsequent lead of Sir Robert Peel.

What constitutes a state?
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No—MEN, high-minded MEN—'

(6) The disinterested nomination of Lord Cornwallis to the Governor Generalship, and subsequently of Sir John Shore, went far to redeem the unbalanced accounts of Lord Melville.

(7) These centry raised a great outcry: and some well meaning persons at home thought that Lord Wellesley should have waited until he had a stronger case against Tippoo. This however was set at rest when the secret correspondence with the Mauritius, came to light. These doctrines have revived of late, and have unhappily not been confined to the Bar of the House of Lords or Commons. Perhaps the best summary of what may be said, and what should be done, in such cases, may be found in some affecting lines in the Anti-Jacobin, on the fate of Jean Bon St André,

Who went to teach at Tunis—
Whereas Consul he was settled—
Amongst other things,
"That the people are kings!"
Where at the Dey was nettled.

He form'd a *Club* of *Brothers*,
And mov'd some resolutions—
"Ho! ho! (says the Dey),
"So this is the way
"That the French make *Revolutions*."

The Dey then gave his orders
In Arabic and Persian—
"Let no more be said—
"But bring me his head!—
"These *Clubs* are my aversion."

The Consul quoted Wicquefort,
And Puffendorf and Grotius;
And prov'd from Vattel
Exceedingly well,
Such a deed would be quite atrocious.

'Twould have moved a Christian's bowels
To hear the doubts he stated;—
But the Moors they did
As they were bid,
And strangled him while he prated.

THE BENGAL HURKARU AND THE LATE LIBEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I request you will have the goodness to allow me a small space in your columns to notice a most extraordinray article in the Bengal Hurkaru of the 12th instant, touching the late Trial for libel in the Supreme Court, The writer of which contends, that the punishment of Incarceration should not have been inflicted on the offender, and on no other ground, than that he was *a man of business*, whilst in the same breath he tells us to incarcerate the rogue, the thief, and the rich man; as in the one Case Society will be a gainer, and in the other, possibly the individual himself.

I am yet to learn Mr. Editor how any person can be benefitted by Incarceration, but be that as it may, I shall endeavour to satisfy you, in as few words as possible, of the unsoundness of this doctrine, which appears to me so odiously Tyrannical, and so utterly repugnant to the just and equitable principles of British Law, (which admits of no such refined distinctions) as to call for the reprobation of every true lover of impartial justice.—At the outset then I will boldly assert without fear of Contradiction, that if one Individual should be more scrupulous than another in refraining from wanton attacks upon character, that Individual is the man of business.—Daily experience must convince him of the value of an unblemished reputation. It is *his* most valuable Commodity—*his* Capital Stock without which, he cannot succeed in any business or undertaking whatever, or even transact the ordinary affairs of life—I would therefore hold, that the man of business who deliberately sets to work to blight the fair fame of his neighbour, is more Culpable than his fellow Creature moving in a more humble sphere of life, but whose percepfion of the extent of his guilt is not so clear as that of the former.

The writer of this article however rests the claim of the man of business to exemption, from Incarceration on the ground that his affairs would suffer in the interim probably *ruination of business* altogether.

Now Mr. Editor I am no advocate for following up any man to destruction, thereby converting the Law into an Instrument of revenge and oppression, which it ought not to be, but when the writer of this article talks of *embarrassment* of *affairs*, *ruination of business* and so forth, I beg to remind him *of the disastrous consequences attending the loss* or *ruination of character*. Reputation to most men, is dearer than life itself, therefore I must dispute the claim of the man of business on this ground to exemption from incarceration.

In short if the man of business refuses to mete out the same measure of justice to his neighbour as he would have meted out to himself, or in other words, will not frame his rules of conduct in accordance with the divine maxim which teaches us "*to do to others as we would be done* by" he must abide the consequences of his misconduct, and I cannot see any just cause why he should be exempted from any part of a punishment which would necessarily fall on another if he himself was the party aggrieved, and more especially as he (above all others) must be fully conscious of the extent of the injury inflicted.

I shall not further trespass upon your time Mr. Editor, than by entering my Protest against a doctrine, which in my opinion, is the very reverse of what is fair, or just, or reasonable.

I am, &c.
ONE &c.

Bombay, 29th January, 1839.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MEMORIAL FOR THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURERS.

Amount of Subscriptions carried forward from last publication	17,103	0	11
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	2000	0	0
Reverend Dr John Wilson	50	0	0
Major . Keith	50	0	0
Capt in C. Boad	20	0	0
G. Giberne Esq	300	0	0
H. B. E Frere Esq	50	0	0
Captain T Candy	154	8	0
Lieut. R. K. Skinner	10	0	0
Office Establishment of the Judge of Surat	154	0	0
J. H. Pelly Esq	100	0	0
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Sir J. W. Awdry	1000	0	0
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P. M. Dalzell Esq	30	0	0
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" T. Studdert	20	0	0
J. N. Rose Esq	200	0	0
Reverend Morgan Davies	30	0	0
Captain D. Ross	100	0	0
W. Sullivan Esq. Assist. Surgeon	10	0	0
Total Rupees	23,346	8	11

JAMES BIRD,—*Secretary*.

(To be Continued.)

25th January 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 31st JANUARY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Thursday	0 21	0 39
Friday	0 56	1 12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29. Major General, Kennett, from Cape of Good Hope.
Do. do. Captain J. Benwell, 46th Regt. M. N. I. from Mangalore.
Do. 28. Major J. Laurie, Artillery from Cape and Mangalore.
Do. 30. Major J. L. Winfield, Bengal Army from Bhopall.
Do. 28. Captain Burnett, B. E. Regt. from Cape.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Bt. Capt. J. Candy, Supt. Govt. School to Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday the 26th Inst: At Christ Church, Byculiah, by the Revd. J. Jackson. Richard Lockington, Son of Captain Cole, formerly of Her Majesty's 12th Dragoons to Margaret Caroline, Daughter of the late Lieut. Pratt, I. N.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Ship Edward Paget, Peter Campbell, Master, to London via the Cape, and St Helena.
Passengers. Captain Mekenzie. Dr Hughes, Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Leggett and Children, Lieut Lockyll for Cananore, several passengers to embark at Cananore.
Do. do. Barque Duchess of Clarence, William Birch, Master, to Liverpool.
Passenger. Mr. J. Hudson.
Do. 27. Ship Cavendish Bentinck, W. D. Messiter, Master, to Calcutta
Do. 28. Barque Eamont, N. Burtsal, Master, to Indus.
Passengers. Captain Whichelo, Captain Macdonal Captain Preedy, and 2 Sub-Conductors, with Govt. Stores.
For the Army in Scind; 114 Troops and followers.
Do. do Ship Col. Newall, Hajee Mahomed, Nacquedah to Cosier.
Passengers. Mrs. Clark. Lieut. Clark, R. B. S, Captain Minton, 29 Natives.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings. Margaret, Nurbuda, Taptee, Emily and Bhima.
East India Company's Steamer Semiramis.
MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.
Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. L. Phatel Bhurry, Regia Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero, Elora Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pyen Boun, Emily Jane, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Lady East, Lowjee Family, Aurora, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Narbudah, Lady Feversham, Stalkartt, Adelaide, Caledonia, Lancaster, Jane, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoody Sumdany, Dowlutt, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William, Calcutta Allalive, Fortfield, Sylpho Mermaid and Hamido.
ARAB Ship Tauze.
FRENCH.—Brig Sirius.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Saudade.

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY 31t JANUARY, 1839.

Since our last the undermentioned vessels have arrived.

Jan. 27. Barque *Sylph*, Thos. Viall, Master from Calcutta 2d January.
Passengers. Mrs. Viall, Miss Swinton, John Thornton Esq. B. C. S. 6 Native Servants.
Do. do. French Brig *Sirius*, A. Hugness, Master from Bourbon, 6th December.
Do. 28. Ship *Mermaid*, J. Chapman, Master from London, Portsmouth 13th August, Cape 18th November, Mangalore January 11th. Spoke Lady Grant, Good Success, and Slains Castle.
Passengers. Mrs. Laurie and 1 Child, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs Tadman, Mrs. Robertson Mrs. Benwell, and 3 Children, Miss Reid, Miss Tadman, General Kennett, Major Laurie, Revd. Mr. Laurie, Captain Burnett B. E. Regt. Captain Benwell M. I., Lieut. Brady H. M. 17th., Mr. Robertson, Mr. Garret. I. N., Mrs, Webb, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Humfries.
Do. Do. Portuguese Brig *Saudade*, F. F. Ribeiro, Master from Goa 21st January.
Passengers. J. R de Azevido, L. A. C. Lima, J. Labarilas, Viante Pret.
Do. 29. The East India Company's Schooner *Emily*, Mr. J. Eilbeck, in charge, from Bushire 12th January 1839.
Do. do. The East India Company's Pattimar *Bhima*, David Scott, Midshipman, in charge from the Indus.
Do. 29. Schooner *Hamido*, C. Roedert, Master from Columbo, 1st January.
Passenger. J. Skinner.

We received news some time since that the Fort of *Bukkur* on or near the Indus had been ceded to us by the Ameer of that part of the Country, and that an alliance offensive and defensive had been concluded with it's owner. This, if true, is a complete *confirmation* of the *intention* to make the Indus our boundary, as we may safely conclude that Sir A. Burnes acted in obtaining the cession under instructions from head quarters, and that this was a matter which had been maturely weighed and determined upon. Our readers in looking at the map will find *Bukkur* very close to Dera Ismael Khan, a place described by Sir A. Burnes, we believe, to be of considerable commercial importance; and therefore the cession of the former may turn out to be a fact of much importance as we shall be well situated in a mercantile neighbourhood. Taking it as settled that Bukkur is to be ceded to us and to be maintained and garrisoned by British troops, we would again ask our readers to throw their eyes upon the map, and inquire with a view of arriving at some conclusion or ultimate design, how we are to communicate with Bukkur with the *Punjaub interposed*. It would appear therefore if Bukkur is be our *fief*, that we ought to communicate with it viâ at Punjaub and across Runjeet Singh's territory, for it is a most inconvenient and circumbendibus way of arriving at this British fortress, to dive to the South West, instead of journeying by way of Lahore. However it may have been settled and agreed in solemn congress, that Runjeet Singh is to occupy a perfectly independent and *intact* territory right in the centre of our military stations and fortresses, which if he be content with we do not know that the Company will object, unless for Exchequer reasons, which have always had their due weight at Leadenhall street.

We see that *news* is circulated in Bombay in a *contrary sense* to that which we lately gave, and which we believe to be well founded. We shall wait a little to see who is right?

We suppose that by this time Mhow is entirely occupied by Bombay troops, since we find that the last Regiment was to arrive there on the 30th Instant.

The *Steam is up* in Calcutta at last, and the lovers of home are about to equal if not rival the splendid doings of the Great Western. The mercantile community of the City of Palaces is on the stir, and notwithstanding the distance of the Bengallees to the furthest East they threaten to be at Cossier before us, and give our *venerable* Hugh Lindsay—our *monsoon-conquered* and sluggish Semiramis—and our not-first-rate Atalanta and Berenice the go by. We have long thought that the Bengallees would be driven to rely upon themselves for the steam to Suez, but still we guess if they had waited a little longer, and not shewn so much impatience, that the venture would have been in other hands and the risk on others shoulders. But as they have chosen to undertake this themselves, we have only to wish them prosperous voyages, and to persuade them to take us Bombay folks up at Socotra, that we may be saved the snail going paces of our Bombay complement for the remaining half of the voyage, unless something more efficient than at present be supplied us by those who *picked out* the Semiramis. They appear to be rather sanguine in London on the project of making the Steam voyage round the Cape, but the liegeres are so ungrateful at Calcutta, and count so little it would seem on the prospects of the speck, that they have not once ventured to speak of the other Great Eastern, iron-built of 2600 tons, which is in the space of 30 days to cleave the waters between Falmouth and Calcutta, and as a sequel to this to whip her crew round the world in 60. As we have scarcely slept since we first became acquainted with this mighty project; which was food enough for one day, that of its announcement, without any literary addition, we must think they are tolerably dull and heavy at Calcutta to prefer their own teak built *Great Eastern*, to the *real original* Great Eastern, which is fashioning by the Vulcans of Liverpool or Glasgow, and is soon to shew us what a paltry petty insignificant sort of a residence this planet is, for the *exalted* and space-annihilating geniuses who spurn the dull flapping of the unfilled sail, and the sluggard action of the Edinburgh mail. As the Calcutta Courier gives a full description of the more modern Great Eastern, we transfer it's article to our columns.

"A prospect, and we think it a certain one, is at last opening to India of securing a permanent Steam Communication with Europe, and we are happy that circumstances have put it in our power to be thus forward in communicating to the public this important intelligence. Several of the first mercantile establishments in Calcutta have determined to contribute largely, and to exert themselves in procuring subscriptions to build a vessel in every respect similar to the *Great Western*. She is to be named THE GREAT EASTERN, her burden 1200 tons, and her engines 500 horse power. The cost is thus estimated She is to be built in Calcutta of the most seasoned teak and at Co's Rs 250 per ton, will cost three Lacs of Rupees. The engines at £5 the horse power, will be 25,000 Co.'s Rs. The outside of the total expence may be taken at six Lacs. The vessel is to run to Cossier, from whence a smaller steamer will convey the passengers to Suez, the distance from Calcutta to Cossier is precisely the same as the distance from Liverpool to New York, but as coals can be obtained at Colombo and Socotra, the steamer need not be so deeply laden with dead weight, and by carrying light freight, her draft of water will be less and her speed increased. Under these circumstances, the trip will not occupy more than 12 days."

She can therefore easily perform eight voyages a year. It is calculated that by each voyage she will earn 40,000 Rs in passengers and 10,000 in letters, parcels, and light freight, making 4 Lacs a year, her expences will be 800 Rs a day while under steam, which for 192 days gives 1,53,600 Rs; and allowing the remaining 46,400 for her expences when not employed, there will be a clear profit of 2 Lacs a year on an outlay of six Lacs. We will conclude by giving an example of the immense importance to India of such a vessel. At the last Indigo sale in London 12,000 chests were brought forward. A few days after, the intelligence of the shortness of the crop arrived, and before the letters were all delivered, it rose sixpence, with a certainty of increasing to a shilling, when the news was generally known—taking the chest at 300 lbs. this would have made a difference of 15£ per chest, or eighteen Lacs of Rs. on the 12,000 chests. By the news arriving late, the London purchasers cleared this sum, had there been a Steamer to carry it quickly it would have been the profit of the Indian owners, and this profit on the one sale would have paid for three Steamers."

The case of Pertaub Chund has terminated before the Court at Hoogly, and we regard the opinions expressed as an acquittal of the person sought to be criminated for falsely pretending that he was the Rajah, and for creating a riot, disturbance, or *Jummeabuste* on his progress up the Ganges. The Judge Mr. Curtis and the Native officer, the Moulavie, were agreed in opinion that there was no proof to sustain the charge of *false pretences*, and that the *Jummeabuste* was a very *trifling* matter for which the Defendant had suffered sufficiently in his person. With respect to the *personation* the *Moulavie* considered that the evidence was greater *in favour* of the prisoner than against him. The long duration of this trial, which lasted from the 15th of June until the 17th of January, does not say much in favor of investigations before the native Courts; and we suppose the Company's Exchequer will not be much the richer for the experiment which has been made, to prove that Pertaub Chund is an imposter. How much further the proceedings collateral or consequential may run, it is impossible to conjecture, but we suppose, *comme a l'ordinaire*, that a fresh phœnix will spring out of the cremation of the old; and that although the Government has been unable to establish that the body of the Rajah was consumed, and that he has evaporated in essence, Pertaub Chund, in his counter action, will be able to establish satisfactorily that he was not *propriâ personâ* burnt to ashes, although the Government has attempted to prove that he was. What an *impotent* conclusion of a seven months prosecution, and what a large proof this is of the acumen which determined on the charge. We shall certainly have something like the *two Gentlemen of Verona* issue from the press, after this seven months labour for an abortion.

Mr. Ross the Deputy Governor of Bengal has quitted that Presidency and proceeded to England. We observe that his departure gave occasion to the expression of much regret.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot K. C. B. the new Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Colombo on the 9th January, on board H. M. Ship *Herald*, which vessel we see by the papers of that Island would quit immediately for Bombay to join the Admiral.

We understand that the Brig Catherine will soon have again the honor of retransporting the refractory Convict cargo with which she so lately returned to this Port.

Our readers will recollect that when the *Semiramis* made her passage round the Cape, a little incident occurred to her at that place, which did not not display any particular deference on the part of the Collector of the Customs there towards the Kings and Dictators of the East. The Collector, if we recollect rightly, arrested Commander Brucks for presuming to carry a certain Flag or Ensign, which he, the Collector, solicitous for the honor and exclusiveness of the Royal Navy, did not consider the attribute of a mere Officer in the Company's marine, and therefore possessed himself of the vessel, bore away in triumph the obnoxious ensign, and gave further vent to his Customs collecting indignation by commencing an Action against Commander Brucks for Damages. We have just received intelligence of the upshot of this Quixotic triumph of Mr. Field, and find that by instructions from *Home* the Action was to be quashed, and the Flag of the Company to be returned, with an ample apology. The Flag has accordingly been tendered by Mr. Field to the Company's Agent at the Cape, but he refuses to accept the disgraced Ensign, and we hear the Law Officers have advised that Captain Brucks has an action for Damages if he chooses to prosecute it. Now we think as a proper consequence of the hasty actions

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of *would-be* great-men, although we should be disposed to sink the actions on the principle that *ex nihil nihil fit*, that an ample apology should be exacted for the violation of it's honor, which the Company has sustained in limits where the natives deem it has a charmed existence.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JAN. 22.

CHINA.—We are sorry to hear, letters have been received in Madras from the Malabar Coast, mentioning that a stop has been put to the trade in China, but we cannot learn that any have been received at this Presidency direct, and hope that the report will prove unfounded.

Mysoor, January, 1839.

"We have had a novel sight here lately Mr. Editor—a pair of Camels harnessed to a Barouche. His Highness the Rajah of Mysoor, at the suggestion of the Resident, had a pair of his Camels broken in—they were harnessed in the same manner as Horses are—each Camel however having a Rider. They were driven 11 miles—and, at the end of that distance, tried for 5 miles more, against a pair of smart going Horses harnessed to another carriage - they beat the horses hollow without being at all pressed. Had they been pressed I have very little doubt they would have beat them 1 mile in the 5. Breaking in the Camels did not occupy more than a Fortnight or three weeks. A Camel in a Palkee Gharee, would be a capital animal for Madras Office Work ? and perhaps you will recommend your friend Mr. Waghorn to try them in the desert."

"The Rajah of Mysoor for years past has had Elephants in Harness, tho' not in common use—H. H. has one carriage which is drawn by six Elephants—two and two and a smaller one which is drawn by two elephants. The animals are perfectly docile and tractable,—but of course slow."

A SUBSCRIBER.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—JAN. 16.

TIGERS.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, from a gentleman in the Pilot Service, from which the following is an extract :—

'A melancholy accident occurred yesterday a little below the Rankafullah Trees, abreast of our ship. An immense Tiger suddenly made his appearance from the jungles, in pursuit of three natives, one of whom, I regret to say, he succeeded in carrying away. We fired muskets to scare him from his prey, but without succeeding in our object. The beast was seen from our mast-head to startle at the report of our fire-arms, but could not be persuaded to leave his unfortunate victim. Many, I am aware, are in the habit of sending their boats to the spot above alluded to, for the purpose of purchasing stock from the villagers: I trust the catastrophe I have above narrated, will serve as a salutary caution to such individuals in future.'

BENGAL HURKARU.—JANUARY, 17.

Mr. Ross embarked at day break this morning, on board the *Lord Hungerford*, under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William. We are sure that he carries with him the cordial esteem of the whole European and Native community, and their best wishes for his prosperous voyage homeward, and for his future health, happiness and prosperity.

The letter of A SUBSCRIBER, reached us late last night when we were almost overwhelmed with late European news. We regret that our correspondent's favor did not arrive a day or two sooner, which would have ensured a more attentive perusal for our readers and a more fitting notice from ourselves. All that we can at the eleventh hour say, is, that we are satisfied no man has ever left India more deeply regretted, more generally respected and esteemed, than Mr. Alexander Ross, our late Governor. All that Mr. Dickens, Mr. Leith, and our corespondent have said of him, is fully warranted, and we deeply regret that Mr. Ross has been allowed to depart, without some fitting public tribute to his virtues.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JAN., 18.

The Editor of the *Courier* could not have been in the sweetest of humours, when he ran foul of the London Extras on Wednesday evening, and complained, with a slight disregard to the obligations of time and space, that dispatched by the Falmouth Mail on the 27th of October, they did not contain the London news of the 6th of November, and, *ergo*, that our London "Agents were not diligent, or that some untoward accident had happened in the coming off of the Steamers, or that, at all events, in this instance at least, the vaunted London Extras of the two Calcutta morning papers, have turned out mere humbug." Now his, be it said, is the very *ne plus ultra* of ingratitude ; for our cross-grained contemporary clapped into the *Courier* nearly the whole of our Extra of the 12th, humbug or not, and without this aid, his subscribers would not have had a syllable of the Overland news to any date. His own "*bureau*" was as innocent of any arrival from England as the *Moorshedabad News* office itself.

The specification, too of the present Extras being an "instance" of humbug, is particularly unfortunate, as it did so happen, that they arrived in Calcutta four days before one single newspaper, or a scrap of a pen had been received by any individual in Calcutta.

But, as our contemporary has bewildered himself about the dates, we will, in consideration for *auld lang syne*, so far enlighten him, as to inform him, that the *Extras* printed in London extend only to the date of the dispatch of the Falmouth mail, being far too numerous and bulkey for transmission via Marseilles : but our agents invariably send a manuscript supplement of news to the latest moment a packet can reach that port, so as to be in time for the Bombay Steamer at Suez ; and the consequence is, that our *precis* of intelligence does reach to the 6th of November, and was published by us on Wednesday.

By the way our morning contemporary is under a slight mistake in supposing, as he did yesterday, that the *Bombay Courier Extra* had any shipping intelligence later than that we published the day before ; but we conclude, our brother was too busy in trying to heal sundry sores among his subscribers, occasioned by the rather incautious public distribution of his half dozen London *Extras* to a favoured few at the Race Stand on Saturday morning, to make himself personally acquainted with the contents of our *Extra* of the 16th instant.

A melancholy event has occurred in the family of Dwarkanath Tagore, which has plunged him into the deepest affliction. His son, a sweet tempered promising lad, about 13 years of age, died on Saturday last, and on the following day, the unfortunate father was doomed to still deeper suffering—he was deprived of his wife, the mother of his lost son.

THE BARK EMILY.—The following extract of a letter, received from on board of the bark *Emily*, of this port, now long overdue from England, gives a deplorable account of the sufferings of her Commander and crew from sickness The *Emily* was obliged to go to Coringa, as it was found impossible to work her up to the Sand Heads :

"*Coringa, January* 9, 1839.—No doubt you will be somewhat surprised to hear from me from this quarter, I will there detail to you the unfortunate circumstances that drove the *Emily*, the craft on which I left England, from the track that would have carried her to her port of destination—Calcutta. We lost the N. E. trades in sight of the Cape de Verde Islands, after which S. S. W. and S. W. winds continued on both sider of the equator. We crossed the line in about 48 west, and got the S. E. trades in about latitude 5° 30' South. We touched at the Island of *Ascension*, filled up our water casks, and lived upon turtle-soup and stakes for a week We found the barques *Lady Clifford* and *Newgrove* from Calcutta, at anchor ; the former out 102 days, and the latter 104 days. Both ships had missed St. Helena, and had been some days looking for Ascension before they made it, ta king East and West, a scientific way of hitting a port, I must say, Their crews were in a dreadful state, and they were *burying* men while at *anchor*. We took some turtle on board, weighed, and made sail. About a week after leaving the island, some part of the *Emily's* crew became sick and by the time we reached the longitude of the Cape, the sick list was so full, that it was with difficulty a top-sail could be reefed. From the island of Amsterdam, or lat 38° long. 78° East, up to the Line, we were left with only six seamen and the Captain—(Dunbar without an officer or any person to depend upon, or to assist him in taking the vessel to her destined port. From the Line to 16° 30' North latitude, after *burying* 7 men and the carpenter, and having fourteen men lying sick in their hammocks, we had but 4 men and the Captain to work up the Bay against the N. E. monsoon, Yet the Captain thought he would have succeeded in getting her to the Sand Heads, had he but remained in good health. Unfortunately however, the anxiety and fatigue of a heavy ship, were too much for him, and on the afternoon of New Year's day he dropped on the deck, after putting her round with three men. He remained in his cabin 48 hours, apparently suffering the most excruciating torments that it was possible for man to endure. From his right groin down to the foot, he was all black and swollen, the same as if he had a *cochin leg*. But three seamen remaining and no person to navigate the ship, the Captain was compelled to bear up for the first port—Coringa—where we arrived on the evening of the 4th instant, and two more men died that night. We brought up and furled sails two days afterwards, when we procured assistance from the shore, The Captain applied to the Collector, who has behaved very kindly indeed, and rendered him every assistance that laid in his power, We landed the whole of the remainder of the crew—16 in number—and sent them to the hospital, from whence I expect but few will return. We shall leave this for Calcutta immediately we can procure a native crew. If it had not been for the extreme kindness and attention of Mr. G. A. Smith, the Collector, and of Mr. M. N. Tayhton, the Master Attendant, we would have lost, perhaps the whole of the crew, as well as the Captain. The collector posted down on the Captain making his application, about forty miles, and, with the Master Attendant's assistance, removed all the sick to the Hospital, a distance of twenty miles from the place where the ship was anchored in the road."—

CALCUTTA COURIER,—JAN. 18.

The following paragraph from the *Bombay Courier*, corroborated by a file of *Galignani* up to the 7th of November, and English papers up to the 5th November, was the foundation upon which we based our remark touching the *Extras*, and to which the *Hurkaru* has a reply :

"We have received also the *Bengal Hurkaru English man Extras* of date October 27th only, so that we have intellegence from London of ten days and from Paris of twelve days later date than our Bengal contemporaries. Our Extra gives the Gazette and Prices Current to the 2d November inclusive, and the monetary intelligence and prices of the Funds at the close of the 6th November. It will be observed that our contempories do not give the Gazettes of any later date than the 19th October. We have extracted the principal items of intelligence."

From this it would appear that even if the Calcutta *Extras* had not been compiled at all, that the public in Mofussil, would have had news up to the 8th November from the Bombay papers simultaneously with the receipt of the Calcutta *Extras*, containing news up to the 27th October only. The Calcutta *Extras* were consequently some ten days behind hand in intelligence ; whereas there was nothing to prevent their containing news up to the 5th of November, had the English correspondents of our cotemporaries been wide awake to the subsequent despatch of the mail viâ Trieste. As to our being indebted to the *Hurk* for a portion of his *Extra* of the 12th—quite true it is, and we will moreover inform the *Hurk* that *we* printed in *little more than seven* of our neat columns what he could only set up in *ten* of his, from which we infer, that the *Courier* with an *extra half sheet* contains as much and considerably more matter than the apparently more capacious *Hurkaru*.

AGRA UKHBAR.—JAN. 19.

AGRA.—The Governor General expects to arrive at Delhee on the 10th proximo, and will stay there ten days. He will then proceed via Umbala and Puteeala to Simla.

The Bachelors Ball which took place on the 18th inst. went off with much spirit. The Stewards were activity and attention personified, the Cavaliers all admiring devotion, and the ladies living illustrations of beauty, dignity, and grace. The supper did great credit to the Khansamah of the Rooms, and met with hearty, and extensive patronage from a choice knot of our sons of Mars, whose life is a constant exemplification of "the German's leap."

"Du lit a la table, de la table au lit."

Heavy hail showers fell in many places in the district, in the course of the week. At Ferozabad some of the stones are said to have weighed a pound and a half.

MHOW.—(*From a Correspondent*)—The 2nd Regiment Bombay Cavalry, are expected here on the 28th instant, the 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, on the 29th, the 3rd Regiment, on the 25th, or 28th, when the Bengal Force will be relieved,

Major Drummond, has arrived in progress to Malligaum on the Survey of the Agra and Bombay Road. This road will be of great public advantage, although, it will be necessary to clear away the jungle, which prevails in this quarter, to some distance on each side of the road to render it passable with safety—the great density of the jungle, as at present, making it a very dangerous and unhealthy route ; as an instance of which, a party of a naick and four sipahees, proceeding some time ago to Malligaum in charge of a deserter, where all attacked by fever, of which one sipahee died.

SHIKARPOOR.—The wealthier inhabitants are rapidly betaking themselves from the town, fearful of a siege, and the little disagreeableness incidental to war: The British are regarded as most expert at all that follows a sacked town, and consequently dreaded, by the gentlemen at least.

CANDUHAR.—The Canduhar Chiefs have now determined to espouse the cause of Shah Sooja hand the British whose army they will join on its appearance in this district.

CEYLON.

H. M. Ship *Herald*, Capt. Nias, arrived in the Roads on Wednesday evening, having on board the new Commander of the Forces Major Gereral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B.—Capt. Wilson A. D. C.—and H. O. Grady Esq. of the Civil Service—The *Herald* left Plymouth the 28th of Aug. Madera 9th Sept. Rio Janeiro 18th and Simon's By 24th November.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Major General landed in the Government Barge, and was received at the wharf by the Commandant of the Garrison, and several of the authorities Military and Civil, with a guard of honor ; he immediately proceeded in the Governor's Carriage, which was awaiting him, to Queen's House.—On leaving the *Herald*, a salute of 13 Guns was fired by the Ship, and the same from the Batteries of the Fort.

The Commander and Officers of the *Herald* speak in the highest terms of Sir Robert Arbuthnot's urbanity and kindness, as does the Gallant Major General of them for the civility and attention shown him, and above all for the efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties during the voyage.

Sir Robert has not yet been sworn in as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Major General entertained the Officers of the *Herald* and several other gentlemen in Colombo to a sumptuous dinner last night at Kew House.

The *Herald* sails to-morrow or Sunday for Bombay to join the Naval Commander-in-Chief.—*Herald, January* 11.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.—Arrived the *Governor Doberty*, Norway, from Allepie and Bombay,—Passengers, Capt. Thurlow, 9th Regt. Mr. Ritchie, Merchant, and ——Forbes Esq. C. S.

TRINCOMALIE, JAN. 1.—Sailed H. *M. B. Algerine*. Lieut. Thomas. for Bombay.

9.—Arrived the *Triton*, (French.) from Bombay and Quilon, bound to Batavia and Bordeax. *Herald*, 28. Captain Nias.

10.—Sailed the *Captain Cook*, Johnson, for Galle, the Cape, and London, and the *Amedo*, Lourensz, for Bombay.

GALLE, JAN. 4.—Arrived the *Luckibelass* Sacher, from Chittagong ; passed by for Bombay, the *Fancy*, Mahomed, from Acheen.

6.—Arrived and sailed on the following day, the *Colonel Burney*, Crisp, from Bombay bound to Madras.

7.—Passed by for China, the *Good Success*, Fraser, from Bombay ; arrived the *Colombo*, from Calcutta and Madras.

8.—Arrived and sailed again for Bombay, the *Castle Huntly*, Johnson, from China.—*Ibid*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—PUBLIC DINNER TO DAVID URQUHART, ESQ.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

Mr. Parish, in rising to propose the health of Sir Frederick Lamb, her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, said that the support now for the first time given to a diplomatic man by the commercial communities afforded grounds for the hope of a complete change in our national position. As we now come to feel that commercial questions must be treated of as distinct from party, so diplomatic questions must be considered as distinct from party. As commercial interests have been sacrified to party animosity, so has the diplomatic service been rendered useless, and worse through party influences. Diplomacy in England, when it is what it ought to be, is entirely or principally the management of commercial interests and the union of diplomacy and commerce is as necessary to the flourishing of the one as to the efficiency of the other. Under such circumstances alone as those which so auspiciously presented themselves on the present occasion, would it be possible to present to their attention, the claims to their applause, of those amongst the diplomatic servants who had faithfully performed their trust, and but for the exposition which they had just heard, and which had secured their sympathy and conviction, it would be impossible to render to them intelligible, how every servant of the British crown who had been an advocate of national interest, had, under the influence of a foreign power, been sacrificed by their own government. From the moment that the commercial commitiee commence to take an interest in their real and national concerns, it is most deeply important for to know that there are men of high character and distinguished ability connected with the diplomatic service. It is in the vindication of the claims of these gentlemen to applause and support that the most fatal blow can be struck against that ascendancy of Russian influence in the Cabinet of Great Britain, which has brought this empire to to the verge of ruin. The interests of England are endangered by the aggressive designs of Russia, France, and the United States. Russia is the directing genius of this system, a power which has alone been able to establish her centralising despotism by the overthrow of the municipal system from the first conquest of Peter the Great over Novogorod, to the subversion of the municipal rights of the Cossacks of the Don. It ought to have been the policy of England to counteract the aggression of her maritime rivals, by supporting the populations bordering on their territories, populations which have a treble claim to our protection, by possessing commercial immunities, admiting our manufactures almost duty free. But what has been our conduct towards Canada and New Brunswick, towards the Basque Provinces towards Greece and Circassia—the barriers respectively of the United States, of France, and of Russia, in the Mediterranean and the East ? And how has England rewarded those of her diplomatic servants, who in each of those fields have faithfully and ably performed their duty ? The question of our Canadian boundary was finally adjusted through the arduous and successful labours of Sir Stratford Canning and Mr. Addington, who drew up the two statements which were laid before the King of the Netherlands conformably to the convention of 1827, and which led to the final award of that Sovereign in 1830, whereby the territory in dispute was nearly equally divided between the contending parties. Thus did the talents of these two gentlemen accomplish an object which, during a quarter of a century, had kept the two countries in a state of agitation. Sir Stratford Canning was then appointed ambassador to Constantinople, for the purpose of adjusting the difference between the Sultan and Russia on the one hand, and Greece on the other—a negociation rendered impracticable by the union of England with Russia to effect the latter object, whilst Russia made use of that union to force from Turkey the treaty of Akerman. Greece, in 1825, placed her political existence under the absolute protection of England, and mortgaged the whole of her national property and revenues to the English merchants, who advanced a loan of 2,800,000l. Sir Stratford Canning, with the firmness which had characterised his maintenance of our territorial rights against the United States, drew up a declaration of the Conference of Pores, to which the ambassador of Russia was compelled to add his signature, to the effect that, "In the establishment of an hereditary government in Greece, it would be both unjust and dangerous to deprive the Greeks of the representative principle, for even under the Turkish rule they elected their municipal magistrates, and their 'notobles' were generally invested with the right of apportioning the taxes imposed by the Porte." With regard to any financial arrangement which might be entered into respecting them, it was obligatory on the alliance "To regard as a primary consideration the imprescriptible rights the capitalists who had taken in the loans made in England by the Greeks." No sooner had this declaration become known to Count Copodistriae, the President of Greece, than a Russian Consul General threatened Sir Stratford Canning with the vengeance of the Emperor in the following words :—"The plenipotentiary who should think it his duty to propose the establishment of a federative government in Greece, would infallibly deprive his court of the salutary influence which present events call it to exercise there, and would furnish a pretext to malevolence to doubt his good faith, and perhaps even to impute to him secret intentions incompatible with the avowed object of the triple alliance." Thus he became an object of the profoundest hostility of Russia, on the double grounds of maintaining the rights of England in America, and having discovered the existence, and advocated the expediency of those free and local representative institutions which have been and are the sources of opposition to her extension, and of hostility to her power in the east. Sir S. Canning, thus the object of Russia's dread, because he was the only British diplomatist who had penetrated her intentions and put his finger on the means of their frustration, was then appointed the representative of Great Britain to the Court of St. Petersburgh, and subsequently became a sacrifice in the hands of the Emperor of Russia, who was thus furnished with an opportunity of avenging his own quarrel, of punishing the diplomatist that had ventured on the daring line of opposition to Russian policy, and of exhibiting to the other diplomatists of England and of Europe the patronage of St. Petersburgh as necessary to the advancement of their fortunes in their own career, and to the acquisition of the favour of their own sovereigns. In Greece, two months before, Sir S. Canning was aware that he would not be received at St. Petersburgh. I heard from a Russian agent the exulting announcement of the Emperor's intention not to receive him. The rejection by a foreign state of a representative of the crown involves at once the gravest questions of international policy and of national dignity. The submission to an outrage so unheard of against an independent state could not fail to produce throughout the world impressions the most unfortunate, regarding the power or the intellect of Great Britain, and impressions most favourable regarding the power and policy of Russia. It places at the disposal of the Emperor the selection of the representatives of every other foreign state at his court, and the more so, as the selection of a foreign ambassador implies also the power of his removal ; and if this extraordinary fact shows how this control by Russia over the diplomacy of the world has been obtained ; it proves also the reality of the existence of that control ; it proves the reality of that subserviency which, to use the words of one of the most eminent writers of this day, "has rendered those powers who were essentially interested in opposing her, at once the dupes of her policy, and the instruments of her success." But whilst through the subserviency of the diplomacy of Europe to the Emperor of Russia the action of all those governments is rendered subservient to his will, public opinion become falsified, and the history of the age a source of error. The opinions promulgated through these diplomatic links, reticulated over the surface of Europe, impress with false views and incorrect information the cabinets themselves, society, and the press ; and governments led into false and anti-national positions, must direct the whole means at their disposal to pervert the judgment of the nations of which they are the representatives, to conceal the truth and to misrepresent the facts. England seems to have taken especial means a prevent herself from knowing the truth. Independently of the political squabbles of the local dissensions, of subdivisions of interest, of carelessness for all and everything that is conected with your existence or your prosperity as a nation, you, whose diplomacy ought to be potent as the sun at noon day, you, whose policy requires no covering, envelope your diplomatic transactions with a secrecy which is at once the proof of its treason and its incapacity ; and in the legislative assembly of the state, instead of seeking by every means to obtain the advantage of the experience and the knowledge of diplomatic men, you oppose a positive barrier to their introduction. The diplomatic servants of England are obliged to renounce their half-pay or their pension before coming into parliament, and the member who alone brought forward the most flagrant crime ever committed by one government against another, or by a government again its people—the confiscation of the Vixen, and submission to it—the member who brought forword that question, which only could have been brought forward by a diplomatic man, could not have sat in the house to be almost the only check on the violation of international law by the collision of your foreign ministers with a foreign power, had he not previously renounced his pension of 2000l. a year. Such conduct in these times is very rare, and, when known, can hardly remain unappreciated. (Cheers.) By the documents above alluded to, the conflicting interests of Russia and England, both commercial and political, became publicly recorded and universally known throughout the East ; yet Russia, still profiting by her alliance with England to cross the Balkan and dicate the peace of Adrianople, subverted, through Count Capodistrias, in 1830 the municipal rights of Greece, and imposed a tariff in lieu of the freedom of commerce which England and the Greeks previously enjoyed, and which was guaranteed to all other nations by the protocol of St. Petersburgh of April, 1826, and the treaty of July, 1827. What, then, was the first act towards that unfortunate country of your present Minister for Foreign Affairs ? It was to support by the diplomatic influence of the three courts, the presence of their fleets and of the French army in the Morea, the very government which had trampled on the constitutional rights of Greece and the inalienable rights of the British merchants. The protocol of September 2d 1831, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, France, and England, ordered the residents of England and France and the commanders of their military and naval forces, invariably and under every circumstance, to subscribe to the representations of the Russian agents. Imagine the consequences of such an insturction. Here a British admiral, the brightest ornament of the service, and every officer of the Mediterranean squadron, were peremptorily condemned, together with the diplomatic agent in Greece, to conform their reports to those of the Russian mission, that is to say, to those ostensible reports which the Russian mission chose, or was instructed, to send to the conference of London. If such facts were known in this country, would they for an hour be submitted to? And can you wonder at the public ruin now impending over the whole fabric of your existence, when you observe so stealthy, so secret, but yet so certain a process of sapping applied to its foundations ? The instructions to the agents of England, which I have referred to, have never to this day been cancelled, and the result has been the falsification of the history of Greece from that hour to this, the presentation to a British House of Commons of a series of mis-statements not only on the internal administration and political events of that country, but a series of false accounts respecting its annual expenditure, fabricated with the most subtle ingenuity for submission to the "empty benches" of parliament, for the purpose of promoting Russian influence in Greece, exhibiting the most astounding combination of fraud and villany, supported by the diplomatic agents of England, *that the ingenuity of man could ever have devised, or had the audacity to perpetrate. The glaring instance of the subserviency of England to Russia*, exhibited in the affairs of Greece and Turkey, was but a portion of the systematic action of that subserviency throughout the world. Within a month after the date of the protocol extinguishing British influence in Greece, Circassia, the barrier

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of India, Persia, and Turkey, against northern aggression, was cut off from your commerce, and invaded by the Emperor; and a double dispatch addressed in the same month to your Minister at Washington, inspired the American Senate with the idea, since put in execution, of cancelling the award of the King of Holland, which had settled that long-pending dispute with the United States—a dispute which was endangering your existence, simultaneously threatened by most fearful combination ever arrayed against a single state, the result solely and entirely of the hostility of British diplomacy to British interest, and the nation being, without its knowledge, thus compromised against itself. Mr. Addington, who had emulated Sir S. Canning in the maintenance of our colonial rights, protested, as your envoy in Spain, against the fatal policy pursued by England in that country. He prognosticated the disastrous events which have since become matters of history. Were his talents appreciated, were his opinion weighed, his sagacity taken advantage of? No; here as every where else, talent and information became the object of hostility and persecution. Mr. Addington was recalled and sacrificed, and the blood and treasure of England have since continued to flow in Spain, as in Greece, and in Canada, for the subjugation of the commercial, municipal, and territorial barrier against the second ally of Russia. After the eloquent address you have heard this night from Mr. Urquhart, it may hardly be necessary to point out to you the magnitude of the triumph of Russia in the overthrow of an individual who, in every quarter of the globe, has met her thoughts, frustrated her designs, unmasked her projects, dared alone to brave her power, her blockades, her emissaries, her assassins, and who has rent asunder the veil, which during a thousand years has separated the east and west, arraying against each other millions of men, now brought to a knowledge of their mutual wrongs, and of the perfidious hand which for a hundred years has falsified the opinions of mankind respecting the institution and resources of that state, on whose downfal Russia intends to plant the throne of universal empire. Having thus shown you the fate which sooner or later has overtaken in England, and not in England alone, but in every region of the world the friends of England, I now come to the subject of my toast, Sir Frederick Lamb, a statesman distinguished for the noble independence of his character and an ever-watchful regard to British rights, more especially displayed by his services on the Rhine, on the Tagus, and now on the Danube. The signature at this moment of a treaty with Austria, although purely a commercial treaty, proves the zeal and independence of its author, and cannot fail to array against him every anti-British influence. Indeed, had he not been partly guaranteed from persecution, by being the brother of the Prime Mipister of England, I should have hesitated in drawing attention to his name and claiming for him a public testimony of your approbation and support. "Sir Frederick Lamb, her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, and the Treaty with Austria."

Colonel Taylor rose and gave "The Colonial Empire of Great Britain." (Drunk with applause).

Mr. Doubleday proposed the next toast, "Circassia," a country, he said, of which his knowledge was extremely limited. He could, however, not but know that the Circassions were a brave half-civilised people—a nation who, from the peculiarity of their position, led a pastoral life, among whom the spirit of liberty and hatred of Russian strength were their birth-sights; and, knowing these things, he could not but ask himself this simple question, how did it happen that this country had been struggling against Russia for so long a period? This question led to another. If this unfortunately be the case, if these brave mountaineers for so many years, he believed since 1760, had held out unconquered by the despot, were they to succumb to him now? If they did so it would be because they had not been supported from without. We had not supported them; because England, once spirited and active in war, was now supine and apathetic. How this happened it was not in his power to say. He could show them a just cause why England ought not to be apathetic through fear of the hostile aggressions of Russia. The detail into which he was compelled to enter to do this, he was afraid, might be somewhat tedious, but he was sure it was important. In this detail it would be necessary to take them back as far as the reign of the Empress Catherine. Up to that time Russia, though known as a despotic government, was not so in fact; her nobles were then almost independent chiefs, and her govenment was one of oligarchy or aristocracy. When that most talented though most unprincipled Empress Catherine grew jealous of the power of her nobles, she tried means to reduce their strength but all the means she employed failed, until the Devil, appeared before her in the likeness of a grave financier, and advised her to get them into her debt. How was this to be effected, for at that time she did not greatly abound in money? Her financier soon found out a way. A bank in Russia, known in England by the name of a loan bank, was established, and Catherine offered large accommodation out of it to her nobles. How maternal was this to her nobles. If any of them had a fancy to improve their estates, form canals, make roads, or improve the navigation of their rivers, they had nothing to do but come to this good Empress and get the money. But putting paper money into the hands of those ignorant of its use was like putting a naked razor into the hands of a child. The system could not be continued long—the bubble at length burst, and the consequence was, the greater part of the Russian nobles were reduced to a state of abject dependence—those totally ruined were received into the army, it being necessary to find them some place to make them quiet; those not entirely ruined were made debtors to the Russian government. He now came to another part of this important question. Upon whom depended the revenues out of which the nobles have to pay their interest? It was derived from the trade of England. The Russians sent to England hemp, flax, timber, and tallow. He should only take one of these, that with which he was most conversant, to illustrate his position. By far the greatest portion of the tallow grown in Europe was consumed in England, and almost all the money paid for it went into the hands of the Russian nobles; the tallow, in the first instance, was of no instrinsic value; its value was altogether created from tolls collected and paid to the nobles in bringing it down to the place of shipment. Having shown whence this revenue was derived, he need not ask what effect upon the government of Russia, and especially upon European Russia, a rupture with England must produce. It would stop the revenue of the government, hermetically seal up the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and he had no hesitation in saying that in such a case the Emperor Nicholas would not, in all probability, survive 18 months, the discontented nobles being only waiting for such an event to overthrow the state and get rid of their debts at once. Paul had caused an interruption to our trade, and what was the consequence? The sash was placed upon his neck, and he was dead in less than 12 months. He was convinced from all that he said that Russia was most afraid of any serious rupture with this country. Why, then, did this country not take up the position which it ought to take? Did any one think that we could not do without Russian tallow? We might still obtain it through circuitous routes; but we could do altogether without it, for with olive oil, duty free from the Levant, through an old ally, he, as a soap manufacturer, would undertake to make soap without a grain of Russian tallow. He called upon them, therefore, to join with him in urging upon the government of England the necessity of taking up its proper position; and as one of the means of doing so, to join with him in drinking "To the independance of Circassia." (Drunk with applause.)

Mr. Urquhart rose to acknowledge the toast they had just drunk, and in doing so observed, that this was the third time that he had had the gratification of witnessing the manner in which the esteemed name of Circassia had been received in this country. He was sure if the feelings which had been expressed on this occasion, and responded to with so much enthusiasm, were known in that country, or among any portion of its tribes, a great and important object would be effected. In a late admirable reply of the Circassians to a Russian General, they used these words,—"We ask no assistance from England, we have the means of maintaining our independence, but it is false to assert that England can be indifferent to our independence as the key of the arch of Asiatic power, and necessary to the security of India, and to the independence of Turkey, and Persia." Whoever had read their admirable reply must regret that those who claimed the full honours of civilization were not possessed of the like energy and the like discrimination. The repetition of these sentiments would show them that this noble and generous people were entitled to higher denomination than that of half civilised; that they had minds to embrace and consider complicated questions of a national character, such as those involved in the negociations to which the above had reference. It had been to him a subject of the greatest satisfaction to witness the way in which the toast had been given, as it showed the connection between politics and commerce—how British might become the means of arresting that ambition which now laboured for its overthrow. With one foot placed upon the Caucasus, and the other on the money-market in London, England had the means of deciding every diplomatic question. He took this opportunity of calling their attention to a subject which would have been proposed as a toast had not other arrangements interfered and thrown the proceedings to so late a period of the evening: he meant the health of the Sultan of Turky, and the treaty of commerce that had been concluded with England. In some measure connected with this question was the fact of the Sultan's sending at the present moment as ambassador to England, the man whom of all others he most esteems, who most merits his confidence, for the purpose of carrying out that treaty. His ambassador had come as our ally, looking for support and countenance from this country, for the purpose of preventing that treaty being converted into an instrument of vengeance. He would not go into the merits of that treaty, nor inquire into the course which parliament ought to take regarding it; but he would call upon the present company, as men of feeling, with a deep interest in the affairs of that country, now that Reschid Pasha would probably visit this as well as other commercial communities, to receive him as a friend ready to promote the interchanges of commerce, and to ratify the bond of friendship with us. (Applause.) He had now to express his gratitude for the patient hearing, and at the same time for the generous hospitality which he had received at their hands. The effect produced during an accidental visit to this town, and an incidental conversation with two merchants, leading to the present meeting, were among the most important events in his career, and led to the brightest anticipations of the future. He begged to propose "The cities of Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, and Newcastle, and the union of commercial communities for the maintenance of their rights."

Mr. W. Cargill, as a member of the commercial body of Newcastle, and one whose attention was almost exclusively devoted to commercial intercourse with foreign states, begged the indulgence of the Chairman a moment for the purpose of expressing with all the earnestness in his power, his concurrence in the sentiment of the toast proposed by their distinguished guest. Many of the gentlemen present, he continued, may have learned for the first time, by the official tables read by Mr. Urquhart at the Merchants' Court, of the alarming decrease of our exports to the European nations since the beginning of the present century. It appeared that our exports during the present year our old customers did not exceed those to the same quarters in 1801; that our exports to Europe the year after the peace amounted to 26.000,000*l*., while in the year of extraordinary prosperity (1836) they were only 18,000,000*l*., and that the average of the last seven years shows a falling off of full 20 per cent. As a substitute for this deficiency we have seen a proportionate increase of exports to the nations of the East, the United States, and our own colonies; and when we see so clearly pointed out to us the imminent danger we are in of also being deprived of this, now our main support—when we witness the indifference of our legislators of all shades of opinion to the protection of our rights, by exacting the due fulfilment of our treaties, can there be a man here who is not impressed with the importance, nay, the absolute necessity, of a union of the commercial communities of this land, for the purpose of watching with attention the ever-changing posture of our affairs—of guarding against the all-seeing vigilance of foreign nations engaged in projects of aggression, and the common object of endeavouring to increase their prosperity by labouring to diminish ours. How long are our energies to be absorbed by party disputes; by parish broils? How long is the whole intellect of this nation to be engrossed by deciding on questions of tithes, church-rates, &c.? How long are the faculties of our minds to be annihilated by the raging of faction, and contests about nothing, while we are indifferent to the clouds that are lowering over our commercial prosperity, and dead to the machinations that are threatening our very existence as a nation! There must be some cause for this unnatural negligence of this our vital interest; can it be disbelief of the fact? Is proof of our dangerous position wanting? We have just heard how the valuable island of Java was given away by a noble lord formerly at the head of the Colonial Department, without examination of the reasons to make it desirable we should retain it; without even opening the dispatches that contained them! We have this followed up by successive governments suffering our rights of trading with that island to be given up in favour of a foreign state, till we have entirely been deprived of a valuable commercial intercourse with it. The treaty of Vienna guaranted us many important commercial rights, amongst others, that of trading with Poland on the basis of our ancient intercourse; as soon as 1819 Russia infringed those rights, and has since put her tariff on that country, by which our commercial advantages with Poland have been sacrificed, as well as a considerable transit trade to countries to the eastward. We have seen that a treaty was concluded in July, 1827, between Russia, France, and England, the basis of which was, that none of these nations should seek my extension of territory or exclusive commercial privileges. How has that treaty been kept? The Russians were allowed to pass the Balkan, they approached Constantinople, they assumed to be the protectors of the Sultan against internal dissensions, which they took every means to foster and encourage; in other words, they exercised a dominion over Turkey, by means of which they attacked the commercial intercourse between that country and England, and excited mutual political animosity. They erected fortifications, contrary to treaty, at the mouth of the Danube, and thus became masters of the commerce offered by the navigation of that great river. They laboured to extend their territory by the acquisition of Circassia, that, by securing dominion over the whole shores of the Black Sea and of Turkey, they might accomplish the double purpose of depriving us of the chief commerce now left us—that of Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and our colonies, while, by effecting alliances with the native princes, they might have time to concentrate their forces at leisure on the banks of the Indus,—and our Indian empire is at their mercy. What, then, is to become of what remains of our commerce? Where can we defend ourselves? The Dardanelles are closed. By a secret article in the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, the passage of other than Russian ships of war through the Bosphorus is forbidden, and we are shut out of Asia except by sea. Yet when our Secretary of State is questioned in parliament about this illegal treaty, he returns such meaningless answers as "that it is among the things that are gone by!" Meanwhile are neighbouring states not busied in their endeavours to supplant us in every market? Already the manufactures of the Germanic league, the cutlery of Germany, the stuffs of Moscow, compete with us in Asia, and we see ourselves menaced by the exclusion of a right of transit to the east. But where are the remonstrances that have been made against these successive acts of injustice? The nation has been mute. Had the united views of the commercial committee gone forth, and pressed their claims on the government, could these acts of oppression and of bad faith have been permitted? When that time comes when the rights of England are violated—when such violation is proclaimed to the world—and when England dare not, or cannot, protect herself, then is she sunk as a nation, and her greatness is "among the things that are gone by." Mr. Cargill concluded by earnestly expressing a hope that Newcastle would be the first to have the honour of uniting to watch over our mutual interests.

The Chairman, after eulogising the efforts made by the inhabitants of Bristol, in the establishment of steam navigation across the Atlantic, in which career it had exceeded Liverpool, the metropolis of the north, concluded by proposing, "Success to the Great Western Steam Company."

Mr. W. Orde begged to give "The health of the Chairman, Mr. Plumer."

The Chairman returned thanks,

Mr. Todd, in highly complimentary terms, proposed "the health of Mr. Grieveson, the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce," which was drunk with the usual honours

Mr. Grieveson acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms, and exposed his deep interest in the affairs of the Chamber.

The Chairman then left the chair, and thus terminated the proceedings of one of the most important and interesting occasions which have occurred in this great commercial district for several years.—*Standard, Nov.* 26.

MR. O'CONNELL AT CORK.

The opening of the splendid "Hall of the People" took place on Saturay evening, in the most appropriate way, by an entertainment of the "Trades' Political Association" to their much respected Representative and President, Mr. Feamish. Mr. O'Connell took the chair.

Mr. O'CONNELL said—The first toast, gentlemen, is the Queen, the justice of whose impartial government is the surest safeguard of the throne. (Cheers.) We have this comfort at present, to know that the security of the throne is perfect; because the purity of the intentions of the reigning sovereign are perfect also. Among the preceding sovereigns of her family we find not one upon whom this praise could be bestowed. They were brought to the throne of these realms to exclude the people of Ireland from political rights: the first a German boor—the second a German bigot the third, who lived on the throne more than half a century, left the country worse than he found it, and was struggling, whilst intellect remained with him, against the rights not only of Irishmen but of his most distant colonies. The fourth surpasses description---I refer you to Lord Brougham for a short sketch of him. The fifth consented to the reform bill, but as bad a one as he could; and if I am not mistaken he had not the least objection to read a speech from the throne as severe as possible on Ireland, but above all on agitators. (Great laughter and cheers.) Having given you this brief sketch of the history of five sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, it is delightful to be able to say this reproach has ceased, and that the commencement of the present reign bespeaks an era of very different character. (Hear.) Brought up under the best of mothers, connected with one of the most rational families, the family of Saxe Coburg niece of a Protestant monarch of a Catholic people, and daughter of one of the best of parents, she gives every promise of attending to the interests of her subjects and of making her reign the most renewed in the history of those realms (Cheers.) She has only to continue in the path of justice, and let her foreign enemies and her domestic foes combine in their attacks on her throne, she shall find in Ireland a ready resource, and we shall hurl into contemptuous destruction every enemy of her glory and dignity. (Repeated cheering.) The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. O'CONNELL again rose, and after a most eloquent introduction, gave "The people powerful in their moral energies, irresistable in union, and the only true guardians of public rights." The toast was received with cheering, and was drunk with the accustomed honours.

The CHAIRMAN rose again quickly, and said I know you are too good workmen to remain long idle while a long job remains to be done. (Loud laughter.) I shall read the toast I am about to submit to you---"The Marquis of Normanby; as a statesman honoured, but as an impartial Governor revered by a grateful people." Our present Lord-Lieutenant is the first good one that Ireland ever saw. We have had some three hundred and sixty of them, and I believe if you were to put them all into a bag, and shake them well up together, any first that happened to tumbled out would be sure to be the worst of the rest. (Peals of loud laughter. Drunk with enthusiasm and reiterated honours. The glee "Vivele Rol" followed in excellent style.

Mr. O'CONNELL, after a short time, gave the grand toast of the evening--"Our respected guest, the President of the Trades' Association." (Drunk with unusual warmth.)

Mr. BEAMISH rose, and gave expresssion to his gratitude in an eloquent speech. He rose shortly after and proposed the health of "Mr. O'Connell." (All in the room stood up, and drunk it with the most fervent enthusiasm.)

Mr. O'CONNELL rose, and replied—Perhaps the best way to return thanks in a speech is by giving you a toast, that is "Old Ireland, equal to England in her rights, or again a Nation." (Cheers.) Did'nt I know the way to deal with you? (Laughter) This reminds me of what a daughter of mine once said—she is a dear little thing, and read me a lesson which I will repeat to you. Upon one of those occasions that a medal was struck off, with a portrait of me, in which I was put down as a bluff-visaged fellow, with a sort of Henry the Eighth face-the child, in seeing the medal, recognised no likeness, but turning it on the other side, where "*Erin ma vourneen*" was inscribed, she exclaimed. "That's like my papa at any rate." (Great applause and cheers for some moments.) My country is the object of all my temporal hopes and expectations, and were I to die to-morrow, my epitaph should be formed from my political alternative for many years--With the blessing of God and the assistance of the people, we must have an equality with English rights, or Ireland must be again a nation. (Immence cheering.) Of the two, however, I suspect I would chose the latter. (Laughter) Like the children, I prefer the bigger half. And if England do not give us those rights to which we are entitled why should we not impatiently burst a bondage that was forged on us, by the worst means—by the basest treachery -by the bloodiest cruelty the most direct perfidy—the most frightful demoralization that ever were practised. (Cheers.) Why, in fact, do I struggle at all on the alternative? Because many good men wish to give the United Parliament every trial it can require; because many say change is dangerous, and never change unless you are sure of improving. (Loud cheers.) Much mischief may accrue from alteration but, can we be worse? We cannot rest. The English House of Lords are against us; the English majority in the Commons are against us, the corruptionists in England are against us; the Orange faction in Ireland are against us. All amalgamated and combined are against us. (Hear, hear.) We must meet them in front. (Hear, hear, and cheers for some time) You must congregate your varied resources of strength your gigantic strength to oppose your enemies. Neither foot nor arm shall stir in hostile violence; you have the more power unarmed, when in that warfare where you resist with the weapons of moral energy. My plan of resistance is simple—the conception of it demands no talent it is distinctly and briefly this—*Give me two millions of Precursors*! If 99 out of 100 men were precusors, I think it would be a good stimulant to the hundredth to fall in too. (Laughter.) If he were so obstinate as to wish to vote by himself, he would have prefect liberty to stand alone, and a proud position it would be too. What a healthful corner of the chapel he should have all to himself. (Laughter.) Nobody would touch him with a pole made long enough for the purpose. The prospects of the Precursor Society are brightening in the North. We had not the one-fiftieth of the number in the Catholic Association in the North that we have amongst the precursors; and all this in spite of Sharman Crawford, who takes a pleasure in abusing me. He has charged me with a desire to transfer the revenues of the Established Church to the Catholic Clergy. (Hear.) Would they be better by being like Parson Ryder of Rathcormac? (Shouts.) I think not. I want the Catholic clergy to continue to be as they are, not like the fat parsons who feed on tithes. If any one asked me, will you give them the church revenues? I answer, "No, I thank you, I wouldn't spoil them" (Laughter.) In Belfast, the Precursors Society is making head: also, I perceive at Drogheda, a meeting has been held, at which Dr. Crolly attended. In fact, it is not the assistance of the lay people alone I want; I demand that of the clergy too. I wo millions of Precursors I shall have; and I expect four. (Hear, hear.) We must also have a fund to defend the registry, and support the poor man who may wish to renew his registration. The Tories in England and the Precursor Society in Ireland are arrayed against each other. (Loud cries of Hear, hear, and cheers.) Recorder Shaw, who represents that very learned body called the University of Dublin, where the mind of the youth of Ireland is poisoned by the worst of bigotry.—Shaw and *Saw*-West avowed that the Protestants of Ireland were nothing else than a garrison keeping it secure for England. There is a *barbaric* thought for you. (Loud laughter occasioned by the manner in which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman first hailed at, and then pronounced the word *Barbaric*.) No care for their country all lost in the cause of a faction. Next session I will not mince matters. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) But the combination of English bigotry and hostility must be met by us; must be defeated by not mere hundreds but by thousands of Irishmen resolved on obtaining their rights. We must not merely look for crosses or badges, but for perfect equality. (Loud cheering.) We must have it, or we must have our Parliament once more in College-green. Oh, heavens, shall I live ever to see that?..(Cries from the left table of You will, and survive it too.) Oh, how my heart should burst and struggle to escape the bondage of my capacious carcase? How it would beat within me if I but witnessed that proud reward of my life's agitation! The Irish people know me well. I have served them for eight and thirty years. I have stirred up many topics, and sought many rights—yet our cause was never stained by the blot of religious persecution—it left no traces of injury to man—it's aim was to serve and elevate him—and now at the end of such a time, on looking back at my struggles, I cannot recall one occasion, nor compare one feeling I ever had on all the most soul stirring subjects, with the emotion I feel when raising this animating cry of repeal. (Loud and protracted cheering.) The cry shall reach from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway—from the Hill of Howth to the wilds of Connemara, unless we obtain our rights, and the man who will not join us vehemently and heartily is unfaithful to himself—is base to his country. Great cheering.)

After several other toasts, the company separated highly gratified with the entertainment.—(Cork Standard.)

MISCELLANEA.

"We have the pleasure to announce that the commission for the settlement of the claims of the late British Auxiliary Legion of Spain was opened yesterday by General Alava in person, attended by the Chevalier Jabert, Secretary to the Spanish Embassy. The committee of superior officers representing and acting for the Legion, and Mr. Bradburn, agent for a large proportion of the claimants, were present on the occasion—an event which they have so long and ardently wished for. Don Euzebio Gimeuez, on the part of the Legion, were constituted commissioners, with full power to settle, on principles of equity and justice, all questions between the Spanish Government and the Legion; and, in the event of the commissioners not coming to a decision on any of them, such points are to be determined by General Alava and a referee, appointed by the British Government, to act with his Excellency. By Royal order, Mr. Black is attached to the commission as Commissary of the Legion. His Excellency expressed his earnest desire that a spirit of moderation and good feeling should animate all parties whilst engaged in the adjustment. He assured the gentlemen that if the course he had adopted had afforded satisfaction, it was no other thar that which had been pointed out to him by his Government, which was most desirous that justice, in the most complete sense of the word, should be done to the Legion. General Sir Duncan M'Dougald, as the senior officer, expressed his thanks for the courtesy and straight-forwardness of General Alava, and the great pleasure he experienced in witnessing the opening of commission. We congratulate his Excellency on the success of the measures he has adopted, and point to it as a remarkable instance of the value of character in a public man. In a few days he has entirely changed the face of Legion affairs, and, in the place of discontent, distrust, and complaints, has introduced harmony, confidence, and good-will—(Chronicle.)

In the Sheriff's Court yesterday was tried an action for goods sold and delivered by Mr. Fortnum, for which the defendant, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, pleaded that he was not indebted. Mr. Thomas, in stating the plaintiff's case, observed that he was well known as the proprietor of the oil and Italian warehouse in Piccadilly, The defendant was the son of the Duke of Marlborough, and was sued for goods supplied since 1831. He had pleaded the general issue, in fact, denying the debt, and he was only surprised he had not also pleaded the Statuts of Limitations. Mr. Thomas read the plaintiff's bill, amid much laughter. There were no less than 27 pot, of honey, French mustard, a bottle of diavalonis, datese biffins, cocoa nibs, marmalade, barley comfits, portabl, soup, anchovy paste, potted beef, Guiana figs, and last, though not least, a pound and a half of chicken broth charged 15s. (roars of laughter). If, said Mr. Thomas, the noble lord has not paid for these good things, he has shown an excellent taste in the choice and consumption. (A laugh.) Mr. Brown, clerk to the plaintiff, said he had known Lord Spencer Churchill since 1831. The articles charged had been supplied to him; a part to himself, others to Lady Churchill, and the remainder to his servants, male and female, The total amount was £10 19s. 4d., of which bills were regularly delivered every half-year.---The Under Sheriff said the case appeared a very simple one. The goods the witness proved had been delivered. The jury, without the slightest hesitation, found a verdict for the plaintiff---Damages, £10 19s. 4d.—*Globe. Nov.* 14.

The marriage of the Earl of Airlie to Miss Bruce, a rich Scotch heiress, who has large estates in the county of Kinross, is, we hear, very soon to be solemnised.—(Courier)

Lieut. Ford, Royal Engineers, at present doing duty with the Portsmouth Division, is ordered to place himself immediately under the orders of Col. Holloway, commanding the Royal Engineers at Dublin. This officer is just returned from the West Indies. The pressure of duty on this corps is such, that most of the officers are only eighteen months or two years in the United Kingdom, when they are again ordered abroad, whereas it is matter of complaint that some fortunate few remain at home from six to twenty-five years!—(Limerick Chronicle.)

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